



## COLONEL DOWD'S COMPLAINT

HE ACCUSES GENERAL FITZGERALD.  
A DISAGREEMENT WHICH MAY END IN A COURT-MARTIAL—THE ATTENTION OF GENERAL PORTER CALLED TO THE AFFAIR.

Numerous subordinate officers have had their quarrels and been ordered before courts martial and courts of inquiry in the National Guard of this city within the last year or two, but it begins to look now as if there would be a red-hot fight between Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commander of the First Brigade, and Colonel Howard Dowd, of the 12th Regiment. Charges have not yet been preferred by Colonel Dowd against General Fitzgerald, but a letter has been received at Albany by Adjutant-General Josiah Porter from Colonel Dowd complaining of certain utterances of General Fitzgerald and calling attention to a paragraph of the regulations which these utterances are said to violate.

What the next step will be is not known. But those who are acquainted with Colonel Dowd believe that if the State authorities do not take up his letter of complaint, formal charges will be made against General Fitzgerald, which will make necessary a court martial, or a court of inquiry at least.

The trouble all arose over an order for an election of major in the 12th Regiment a few weeks ago. Colonel Dowd wanted to have the election held at his office in the National Guard of North America on one Saturday afternoon, but General Fitzgerald refused to allow it to take place there and ordered that it be held at the 12th Regiment armory on the following Monday. Accounts were published in the newspapers of this disagreement, and General Fitzgerald was directly quoted in some of the morning newspapers as having said, in substance, that Colonel Dowd had exceeded his authority. The tenor of these remarks did not please Colonel Dowd, as is shown by his letter to General Porter. He cut the articles out and sent them with his complaint.

In this letter he called attention to a paragraph of the regulations which prohibits an officer from saying or publishing anything detrimental to another officer. Colonel Dowd declares that General Fitzgerald's remarks were in violation of this regulation, and that this action tended to defeat good order and military discipline in the National Guard. He says further that no one in the National Guard knew of the controversy between General Fitzgerald and himself and that the newspapers in the affair must have reached the newspapers in the first instance from some "leak" at the other end of the line. Further, he asks for advice and instructions as to what course he shall pursue.

This letter caused considerable stir among the State officials at Albany, as it was known that Colonel Dowd was a fighter, and that he did not go into an affair of this kind blindly and without considering the result of any step which he might take. He is a West Pointer and so he undoubtedly understands the custom and law in cases of this kind, because such things are taught thoroughly to the cadets. Besides this training, he served in the Army from June 15, 1876, until June 1, 1883, when he resigned. He was second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery, and was made first lieutenant in the same organization. On April 29, 1885, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Regiment, and he became colonel on October 17, 1889. At present he is the assistant cashier of the National Bank of North America in the Equitable Building. He lives in Orange street in the Equitable Building. A Tribune reporter yesterday called on him and he refused absolutely to discuss the affair in any way. He would neither admit nor deny the story.

Brigadier-General Fitzgerald is also an old soldier, with a long and honorable record in both the Union Army and the National Guard. His first military service was as a private in the 7th Regiment, in which he enlisted on December 30, 1857. He served with the regiment in the early days of the Rebellion as a sergeant in Company C. On June 2, 1861, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 11th New-York Volunteers, and he served during the war. He was promoted until, when he was discharged, in February, 1865, he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment of militia, District of Vicksburg, Miss. On October 14 following he again entered the 7th Regiment as a first lieutenant, and became lieutenant-colonel of the organization on November 9, 1877. This position he held until he became Brigadier-General, commanding the First Brigade, on March 28, 1882. He has retained this position up to the present time, with the exception of a few days, when he was on the staff of the Adjutant-General. He is the president of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the Equitable Building, and is an officer in other corporations.

From the prominence of the two officers, it is thought that there will be a lively time if Colonel Dowd should decide to press the complaint. Those who have heard of the disagreement say that they do not see how he can back out now, having gone this far.

A Tribune reporter made several attempts to see General Fitzgerald yesterday, but he was unsuccessful. He was not at his office in the afternoon, and when the reporter called at his house, No. 233 Lexington-ave., last evening, he was told that General Fitzgerald was not at home.

## CHILDREN BURIED BY FALLING EARTH.

ONE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED BY A CAVE IN IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Six children were buried by an embankment caving in last evening in Williamsburg. One of the children was taken out dead, and the others were all more or less injured. The children were Frederick Kessling, four years old, of No. 79 McKimben-st., the injured are: Christian Hopp, five years old, of No. 88 Ewen-st.; August Knopf, seven years old, of No. 79 McKimben-st.; George Reed, nine years old, of No. 79 McKimben-st.; John Fowler, eight years old, of No. 77 McKimben-st.; and Kessling, five years old, a sister of the dead boy.

For several days of laborers have been digging at Nos. 79 and 81 Ewen-st. After the men stopped work last evening, the children in the neighborhood engaged in jumping from the bank to the depth of the excavation, about nine feet. Suddenly the feet of the embankment gave way, burying the children beneath it. In a few seconds the children were buried up to their chests. A few minutes later the French fishing smack Anne de Marie, from St. Servais, France, came to the banks of Newtown-land and sent out three dories. The two fishermen were in one of these small boats. A fog separated them from the fishing smack, and when the vapor lifted the men could see no vessel in sight. For three days the dory drifted about. The men had a little water and a few biscuits. The fish which they caught, and the dory was on fire. The men were not of a serious nature, and their injuries were not of a serious nature, and they were taken to their homes instead of to the hospitals.

## LIVING ON RAW FISH AND BISCUITS.

THE STEAMER WELLS CITY FINDS TWO FRENCH FISHERMEN ADRIET IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Two French fishermen, who had lived for three days in an open boat, with raw fish and a few biscuits as their food, were brought here yesterday by the Bristol City Line steamer Wells City. Their names were Victor Friant and Joseph Tondy. On May 20 the French fishing smack Anne de Marie, from St. Servais, France, came to the banks of Newtown-land and sent out three dories. The two fishermen were in one of these small boats. A fog separated them from the fishing smack, and when the vapor lifted the men could see no vessel in sight. For three days the dory drifted about. The men had a little water and a few biscuits. The fish which they caught, and the dory was on fire. The men were not of a serious nature, and their injuries were not of a serious nature, and they were taken to their homes instead of to the hospitals.

## RADICALS URGE CLOSURE.

UNIONIST OBSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT HESITATION DENOUNCED.

MR. GLADSTONE TO BE URGED TO TAKE DECISIVE STEPS AGAINST HILIBUSTERING—TWO HOME RULE AMENDMENTS REJECTED IN THE COMMONS.

London, June 6.—The Radical members of the House of Commons met in conference this evening to discuss the wearisome and futile protraction of the Home Rule debate in committee. Henry Labouchere spoke in favor of immediate and summary action to force the bill through the committee stage. The obstructionists, he said, had wasted weeks already in discussing and dividing on utterly useless and hopeless amendments. The time had come for ending the spectacle. The Unionist amendments were not intended to be taken seriously, and it was ridiculous to treat them as if they were offered in good faith, when everybody knew the contrary to be the case.

Several other members spoke in support of Mr. Labouchere's position, some of them expressing even more strongly their disapproval of the Government's hesitation to shut off at once the obstruction of the Opposition.

Samuel Storey, member for Sunderland, who presided at the conference, defended the Government's course. Those on the outside, he said, must realize that they did not have all the means of knowing Mr. Gladstone's motives, and that they would do better to let those means of pushing forward the bill. Precipitate action on the part of the Radicals would result, probably, only in embarrassing the Premier.

Mr. Storey's advice had the effect of delaying final action until Friday, when the Radicals will meet again. Meanwhile pressure will be exerted in private to move Mr. Gladstone to decisive steps against the Unionist filibusters.

In the House of Commons to-day J. G. Butler, Conservative member for York, moved to amend the Home Rule bill so as to prevent the Irish Legislature from enacting laws in reference to the crimes of conspiracy, combination, unlawful assembly, rioting and crimes against the person.

Chief Secretary Morley said that nothing would be surer to promote friction between Great Britain and Ireland than the adoption of such an amendment. Mr. Butler's amendment was rejected by a vote of 317 to 276.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist, then offered a motion to the effect that among the powers reserved from the Irish Legislature should be the power of dealing with sedition. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 304 to 255.

## THE VALKYRIE THIRCE VICTORIOUS.

SHE IS CONSIDERED ENGLAND'S MOST FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

London, June 6.—The contestants in yesterday's race—the Valkyrie, Iverna, Britannia, Callina and Sabina—started at 11 o'clock, and the race was again over the same course as that called yesterday. This course is in the North Sea, and extends from Harwich to the Lightship at the northern extremity of the shipwreck, thence southward to the lightship marking the entrance to the Kings and sunk channels, thence northward to the shipwreck Lightship, or from Harwich to the sunk Lightship, thence to the shipwreck Lightship, and return, as the wind and tide may set.

The Valkyrie again proved herself the best boat, winning the race and beating the Prince of Wales's cutter, the Britannia, which crossed the line second, by two minutes and twenty seconds. Yesterday over the same course the Valkyrie beat the Britannia by one minute.

The Valkyrie showed perfect form in sailing by the wind. The Britannia was faster on the reach and when running down the shore before the wind.

The Valkyrie led throughout the race. She was closely pressed by the Britannia, which failed, however, to do as good work as on Monday.

Yesterday's victory of Lord Dunsany's yacht has added much to the interest taken in her performances, and in sporting circles it is believed that she will prove the most formidable competitor England has for the America's Cup.

The wind yesterday was light, as it was on the first occasion when the Valkyrie won, and it is now evident that she is able to sail comfortably in a stiff wind or a gale yet remains to be seen, but it is asserted that she will show herself a better sailor in heavy weather.

## TO PROSECUTE PLUNDERERS OF BANKS.

THE EX-MANAGER OF THE BANK OF NAPLES AND OTHERS INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Rome, June 6.—In deference to the clamor of public opinion and the rising demand among the Deputies that justice should be done to the persons guilty of extensive plunder of Italian banks, the authorities have begun to prosecute with some evidence of vigor. Signor Cardillo and others have been indicted in the city for the alleged embezzlement of 450,000 lire from the Bank of Naples, which was managed by the bank of Naples, and who was dismissed as a priest when arrested by the police in the latter part of January on the charge on which he has just been indicted, has confessed that he had abstracted the entire sum which he is accused of embezzling in January last.

Cardillo was indicted for the crime of embezzlement of funds. He said that he had given 250,000 lire to the cashier to pay a debt due to the Banco Romano. The remainder of the amount embezzled he had handed to a person whom he did not seek to name, and who undertook to return the amount within four days. Great curiosity is felt as to the identity of the person whose name is withheld.

## PEACE RESTORED IN HONDURAS.

THE REVOLUTION AT AN END—PRESIDENT LEIVA STILL MISSING.

New Orleans, June 6.—The Breakwater arrived at 10 o'clock last night from Honduras and brings the news that the revolution is at an end and everything is quiet. All the rebel leaders except one have fled into Nicaragua and San Salvador. There is much satisfaction along the coast and business is resuming its normal status. General Vasquez, the Minister of War, is still acting President.

The greatest mystery surrounds the President, General Leiva, who has not been heard from since his departure from the capital. In the midst of the revolt and fled to Puerto Cortes.

## IN THE BEHRING SEA COURT.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER'S ARGUMENT CONTINUED—A PROTEST FROM MR. PHILIPS.

Paris, June 6.—Sir Richard Webster today continued his argument in behalf of the British case before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. He closely followed the lines of the British printed argument, claiming to rebut the American contention that the sealing industry, apart from the right of property claimed by the United States in the herd, entitled the American Government to enforce regulations to protect the seal herd against foreigners. Sir Richard proceeded to quote from the British supplementary report in support of his argument.

E. J. Phelps, of the American counsel, protested, and reminded Sir Richard that the Tribunal had decided not to admit the British supplementary report. Sir Richard then ceased his quotations from the report, and went back to the subject of the Newfoundland fishing banks. He said that since 1773 these fishing banks had been frequented by all nations. Sir Richard objected to the terms which Messrs. Phelps and Carter had applied to the pelagic seal hunt, in comparing it to the business of piracy, and in calling the pelagic seal hunt a "black market."

When Sir Richard Webster referred to the court which had condemned the captured sealers as pirates, he said that the validity of the seizure made or to be made was not submitted to the Tribunal under the Arbitration Treaty.

## BRITISH CLAIMS REFERRED TO A COMMISSION.

London, June 6.—In the House of Commons to-day T. Gibson Bowles, Conservative, of Kingston, Lynn, asked whether any compensation had been obtained for the seizure by the Russians of six British vessels in the Behring Sea in July, 1892.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had referred the claims in question to a commission, which had not yet made a report. The present provisional agreement between Great Britain and Russia had been entered into expressly without prejudice to the rights of those vessels.

## A STORMY SUEZ CANAL MEETING.

FERDINAND AND CHARLES DE LESSEPS RE-ELECTED—OPPOSITION TO M. WADDINGTON.

Paris, June 6.—A hotly contested meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders was held in this city to-day. Darier, Beignou, Wilson, Lamb and Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps, the retiring directors, were re-elected. No effort was made to procure the removal of Charles de Lesseps. M. Waddington, recently Ambassador to Great Britain; Prince Armand, Chevalier des Breres, and Volen were elected to the place of the retiring directors had resigned. The main source of trouble at the meeting was the opposition to M. Waddington, whose vote fell 600 below that of each of the other three.

## HE ROBBED BRADLEY MARTIN.

THE THIEF WHO STOLE HIS VALUABLE WATCHES DISCOVERED.

ANOTHER BURGLARY ADDED TO THE LIST FOR WHICH FRANK DAVIS IS TO BE TRIED—PROPERTY FOUND IN HIS ROOM.

Central office detectives yesterday found the furniture room in which Frank Davis, the burglar, had been living before he was captured. Inspector McLaughlin said last night that for reasons of his own he did not wish to tell the address of the burglar's landlady, who was in no way to be blamed for giving shelter to Davis, but the room was not far from Chatham square. In the room the detectives found a number of articles which Davis had stolen, and among them were two watches and several other trinkets which were taken from the house of Bradley Martin at No. 22 West Twentieth-st., on the night of April 20. One of the watches was valued by Mr. Martin at \$500. In a drawer in the room was a paper containing a marked account of the robbery at Mr. Martin's house. The burglar stole watches and silver worth \$5,000 from the house after Mr. Martin's daughter was married to the Earl of Craven. He broke up some of the watches and silver and melted them in order to sell them without danger of detection. Other articles found in the room represented burglaries at several other houses in the city.

Inspector McLaughlin said last night that the robberies were committed at the houses of Charles Schindler, No. 20 East Sixth-st., April 20; A. T. Sullivan, No. 544 Fifth-ave., December 4; W. J. Demarest, No. 21 East Fifth-st., March 23; Charles Lander, No. 30 East Thirty-seventh-st., January 17; and J. Pierpont Morgan, Madison-ave., and Thirty-sixth-st., April 13. From those houses silverware was stolen, and trinkets and clothing were taken from some of them. Only a few of the things stolen from any one house were found in the room. They were taken to the Detective Bureau for identification.

A prayer book in which was the inscription, "Sarah E. Lander, Easter, 1888," was identified easily as one of the things which Davis had taken from Mr. Lander's house in Thirty-seventh-st. A piece of paper, covered with addresses of stolen women, was found in Davis's room, and Inspector McLaughlin said it doubtless indicated that the burglar had intended to visit the houses of the women. Among the addresses were those of Mrs. Rindolander and Mrs. H. V. Alexander, of this city; Mrs. Armour, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Grant, of Baltimore; Mrs. L. Church, of Hartford; Mrs. Thomas Scott, of New York; Mrs. J. E. Felt, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah A. Carter, of Kansas City; Mrs. Joseph Avery, of Boston; Mrs. Rachel Goff, Mrs. Oliver Vernon, and Mrs. William Stevens, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Crocker, and Mrs. Stanford, of San Francisco; and Mrs. Moditt, of St. Louis.

## BRYAN G. MCMANUS OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

HE IS FOUND LYING UNCONSCIOUS ON THE FLOOR OF HIS STORE, WHERE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED LAST NIGHT.

Fire was discovered a little after 12 o'clock last night in the cellar of the five-story iron and stone building, No. 249 Broadway. The fire started under the shoe store owned by Bryan G. McManus, well-known in many ways. Edward C. McDonald happened to pass Mr. McManus's store, and being a friend of his, looked in through the glass door. He saw that the store was rapidly filling with smoke. Two alarms were sent out. The fireman, who broke down the door after their arrival in gaining an entrance, stumbled over a man lying on the floor just beyond the door. The man was carried out and immediately recognized as Bryan G. McManus. He had on a glass, which was broken in several places, and he was wearing a hat and a coat. His face was extremely red and he was in a state of unconsciousness. Over the left temple there was a deep laceration.

McDonald thought that perhaps McManus had shot himself. As far as could be learned this was not so. The physicians at the Chambers Street Hospital have some hopes for McManus's recovery.

Mr. McManus is well known to New-Yorkers. Many years ago, when six-day walking contests were common in the old Madison Square garden, McManus made the shoes for the pedestrians, and started them on their long tramps. He also made shoes for prize fighters and used to exhibit them in the window of his store.

The store is one-half the width of the building. The other half contained a liquor store called the "Council Chamber," which was also owned by him at that time. For the last few years he has had considerable domestic trouble.

How the fire started is not known. The fire was confined to the room where it started. Most of the damage was caused by smoke. Those who suffered the greatest loss were John J. E. Bart, the proprietor of the "Council Chamber," and the Hammond Typewriter Company.

Others, whose property suffered some damage from smoke, were George A. Carter, the photographer; J. Scott McManus, a collector, at No. 1-2 Park Place; and John W. Sisson & Co., silversmiths, at No. 100 Broadway.

The "Home Journal" occupied the upper part of the building, a segment of which was occupied by McManus.

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## EDWIN BOOTH DEAD.

THE END OF HIS LONG ILLNESS CAME AT 1:17 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

DR. ST. CLAIR SMITH ANNOUNCED THE END BY SAYING HIS HANDKERCHIEF FROM A WINDOW—THE STORY OF HIS PROLONGED STRUGGLE WITH DISEASE.

Edwin Booth died at the Players' Club, where he has been ill for many weeks, at 1:17 o'clock this morning. He had not recovered consciousness since Sunday night.

At Mr. Booth's bedside when he died were Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, John Henry Magonigle, William Bishop, Charles E. Carrol and Dr. St. Clair Smith. Dr. Smith went to the clubhouse at 1:15 o'clock last night, and issued a bulletin saying that Mr. Booth was slowly sinking. Nothing further occurred until at 1:19 o'clock this morning all the electric lights in the clubhouse and street were suddenly extinguished, probably by a freak of the electric current. Two minutes later the lights shone again, and while this incident was being discussed, at 1:17 o'clock Dr. Smith appeared at a window of the clubhouse and gave a signal with his handkerchief, which announced to those in waiting that the great tragedian had passed away.

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS ILLNESS.

The attack which was the beginning of Mr. Booth's last sickness, occurred on Wednesday morning, April 19. He had gone to bed at his usual time on the previous night and apparently in his usual health. No one went into his room till his usual time for ordering breakfast the next

ments were resumed that he was better each day and always better.

It has been at all times since the case first attracted attention extremely difficult to get trustworthy information in regard to it. There has been an obvious effort whenever it was possible to give all news of the patient's condition a cheerful turn at the expense of absolute candor. Not only have the statements made by different persons been constantly and systematically contradictory, but the same persons have practically contradicted themselves. For instance, on a certain day it might be announced that Mr. Booth had recovered the use of his arms, and three days later anxious inquiries about him would be met with the reply that he was better to-day, and had recovered the use of his arms, implying, of course, that he had not done so previous to this day. There were also occasional alternations between statements that he had recovered consciousness and that he had never been unconscious at all.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CASE ADMITTED.

The first unofficial account of Mr. Booth's sickness which was spread on the day of the attack was that he had had a stroke of paralysis. In the evening it was officially announced that he had merely experienced a return of his old trouble of temporary loss of speech. The next day the seriousness of the case had to be admitted. From every source except Dr. St. Clair Smith reports of danger have been constant. It was declared that the actor was gradually sinking, that he was for a great part of the time in a comatose state, and that he had been at times unconscious. Dr. Smith said that he slept well, and not too much, and that his condition was growing more hopeful, and he advised those who made inquiries of him to pay no attention to what they might hear from other sources. The danger from the clot of blood on the brain was never denied, however, by anybody, and nobody denied that another hemorrhage in the brain, like that which was the cause of the first attack, would be fatal.

Several of the tenants of the Washington Building saw the lightning flashes darting over the old garden like forked tongues of flame. They said that they never witnessed such a weird electrical display. Near by, Pier A, of the Dock Department, was badly damaged, and the corrugated iron doors at the side were bent and twisted like cardboard.

The building No. 72 Broadway and its occupants had a narrow escape from a lightning flash. The storm was at its height when there was a flash of lightning which blinded everybody in that part of the city. An instant later it was followed by a terrific thunder clap that sounded as if it came from immediately above the building. The sound of the thunder had scarcely died away when the occupants of this building found that the hallways were full of smoke and falling soot. An examination was made by the janitor, and he found that the electric bolt had gone down the chimney and disappeared into the earth. It stirred up the soot and sent it pouring out of every opening. No one was hurt, but every one in the building felt that he had had a narrow escape.

WOODWORK SHATTERED AND GLASS BROKEN.

One of the effects of the storm was the partial carrying away of the bridge which connects the Exchange Building with the building opposite it in Exchange Place, in which are the quarters of the Naval Office. It tore away the western side of the bridge and smashed most of the glass in it.

It was a wild prank which the wind played with the roof of the baggage-room of the Staten Island Ferry. The room is a structure about 100 feet long and 15 feet in height. It is at the rear of the Staten Island ferry house. It is a building consisting of a framework of iron covered by corrugated iron. The roof projected far over the side of the building. The wind caught the projecting flange of metal and pried and tugged at it until a section of the roof forty feet long was lifted up and carried over upon the South Ferry Hamilton-ave. ferry and upon the South Ferry Station of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. The big sheet was in its flight through the air, and it was seen to be torn and shredded by the force of the wind. The sheets of metal divided into a crash, and narrowly missed falling upon persons hurrying to the ferries.

A part of the tower on the Thirty-ninth-st. ferry was blown off and the heavy roof of a freight house was hurled down upon the ground. Along South and West sts. horses attached to heavily loaded trucks were blown off their feet, and a team ran into the South Ferry house, and others narrowly missed rushing into the river. The public parks were at the mercy of the wind and lightning. Six of the finest trees in Battery Park were ruined by the lightning or torn up by the roots by the force of the winds. The grass in the parks was strewn with the branches torn from the trees.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A SPIRE.

In the height of the storm the cross on the spire of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Grand and Ridge sts. was struck by the lightning. A part of the cross was broken off and fell upon the pavement below.

The rainstorm took advantage of every open window, and many houses and apartments were flooded. The windows of the Produce Exchange were all up when the storm came, and before the attendants could close them the floor of the Exchange was flooded. It was covered with water, and resulted a sticky mixture which the employees could not remove without much trouble.

On the water yesterday afternoon was a period of storm, rain and fog. The waters of the Upper Bay were dark and sullen and down beyond the Narrows the sea bubbled and seethed like a mighty cauldron. The vessels lying at Quarantine were obscured in misty vapor. The water poured upon the decks of steamers and ships faster than the seamen could carry it off.

There were several narrow escapes from collision. Between Ellis Island and the Barge Office there was a boat named the Shackamoon. She came over when the storm was thick and yesterday afternoon. She avoided collisions until she had nearly reached her pier. Then, with a resounding bang, she struck the Liberty boat landing, and stove in her port side for a distance of twenty feet. Several of the windows

## A STARTLING ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

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The rainstorm took advantage of every open window, and many houses and apartments were flooded. The windows of the Produce Exchange were all up when the storm came, and before the attendants could close them the floor of the Exchange was flooded. It was covered with water, and resulted a sticky mixture which the employees could not remove without much trouble.

On the water yesterday afternoon was a period of storm, rain and fog. The waters of the Upper Bay were dark and sullen and down beyond the Narrows the sea bubbled and seethed like a mighty cauldron. The vessels lying at Quarantine were obscured in misty vapor. The water poured upon the decks of steamers and ships faster than the seamen could carry it off.

There were several narrow escapes from collision. Between Ellis Island and the Barge Office there was a boat named the Shackamoon. She came over when the storm was thick and yesterday afternoon. She avoided collisions until she had nearly reached her pier. Then, with a resounding bang, she struck the Liberty boat landing, and stove in her port side for a distance of twenty feet. Several of the windows

ments were resumed that he was better each day and always better.

It has been at all times since the case first attracted attention extremely difficult to get trustworthy information in regard to it. There has been an obvious effort whenever it was possible to give all news of the patient's condition a cheerful turn at the expense of absolute candor. Not only have the statements made by different persons been constantly and systematically contradictory, but the same persons have practically contradicted themselves. For instance, on a certain day it might be announced that Mr. Booth had recovered the use of his arms, and three days later anxious inquiries about him would be met with the reply that he was better to-day, and had recovered the use of his arms, implying, of course, that he had not done so previous to this day. There were also occasional alternations between statements that he had recovered consciousness and that he had never been unconscious at all.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CASE ADMITTED.

The first unofficial account of Mr. Booth's sickness which was spread on the day of the attack was that he had had a stroke of paralysis. In the evening it was officially announced that he had merely experienced a return of his old trouble of temporary loss of speech. The next day the seriousness of the case had to be admitted. From every source except Dr. St. Clair Smith reports of danger have been constant. It was declared that the actor was gradually sinking, that he was for a great part of the time in a comatose state, and that he had been at times unconscious. Dr. Smith said that he slept well, and not too much, and that his condition was growing more hopeful, and he advised those who made inquiries of him to pay no attention to what they might hear from other sources. The danger from the clot of blood on the brain was never denied, however, by anybody, and nobody denied that another hemorrhage in the brain, like that which was the cause of the first attack, would be fatal.

AN UNEXPECTED RALLY.

But contrary to expectation, the patient rallied the next day from this sinking spell, and Dr. St. Clair Smith again made his familiar statement that Mr. Booth was greatly improved, and had not had a better day since his first attack. He could speak, could take and retain nourishment, could use his arms, and was resting comfortably. In short, the report about his unfavorable condition on Sunday night had been exaggerated. Since the report was that he could not live two days, the report since he did live more than two days, the report was not without foundation. Judge Joseph F. Daly was allowed to visit the actor at that time, and he confirmed the statement in regard to his improvement. From this time the old announce-